THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The Freedom of the Preſs is one of the great Bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotic Governments.

[NOVEMBER 22, 1776.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1320.]

LONDON, *July* 11.

A REMONSTRANCE, we hear, is preparing by our Miniſtry to be laid before their High Mightineſſes by Sir Joſeph Yorke, our Ambaſſador at the Hague, ſetting forth the illicit trade, and the encouragement given, notwithſtanding his Majeſty's repeated proclamations, to the Americans, who trade to the Dutch ſettlements with goods of the American produce, and are furniſhed in exchange with arms, gunpowder, ſaltpetre, and Dutch Eaſt India goods.

A letter, received from Jamaica, mentions, that a ſloop had been fitted out in the nature of a privateer by ſome perſons at Kingſton, by permiſſion of Admiral Gayton, to cruiſe for the American veſſels, but had been ſeized by the populace, who demoliſhed the maſts and all her ſails, threw the guns overboard, and ſcuttled the veſſel.

A Gentleman who ſaw Frazer's new raiſed Scotch regiment juſt before they embarked for America, ſays, he never in his life beheld ſo deſpicable a corps. They were compoſed of boys from fifteen years of age to old men of ſixty, and chiefly officered by writers clerks.

A correſpondent ſays, it is curious enough to read over the fineſſe and cunning invaſions of the Scottiſh Gazette, which exceeds that of Bruſſels in impudence and falſehood.

If an engagement happens at ſea, we hear nothing of the ſhips which are taken from us. If any are taken from the enemy, though the bulk of an oyſter boat, we are ſure to have it added to the liſt on the gazette. We have loſt four ſhips of war in one engagement, and ſeveral more armed veſſels; near fifty tranſports of valuable cargoes, whoſe names we know ſtand among the number employed by Government, yet this vile paper of impoſition is ſilent about the tranſports, and makes a parade of victory for the Glaſgow, who run away. Look at the land movements. If Howe is forced from Boſton with ten thouſand men, who were to have conquered all America, the gazette calls it "a reſolution to remove;" if he leaves only two hundred pieces of cannon, and one half of the King's ſtores, it ſays, he leaves nothing behind him. A Secretary of State too affirms this upon the honour of a Lord.

It is ſaid a new regulation is going immediately to take place, for conveying all letters and expreſſes to and from America. The veſſels appointed for that purpoſe are to conſiſt of ſix armed ſwift ſailing veſſels, commanded each by a Lieutenant in the navy.

A ſenſible political writer (the auther of the preſent ſtate of Europe) ſays, that "if the whole habitable world was divided into three hundred parts, the proportion of thoſe parts to the ſeveral quarters of the globe would be Europe twenty ſeven, Aſia one hundred and one, Africa eighty two, America ninety. Hence it appears that all Europe is not one third as large as America, nor does Great Britain make a thirtieth part of Europe. Great Britain then is not equal to one ninetieth part of all America, nor to one fiftieth part of what is called Britiſh America. This circumſtance, added to her preſent great and increaſing population, amounts (ſays a correſpondent) to a proof of the utter impoſſibility of our ever ſubjugating the Americans.

It has been juſt diſcovered how Miniſtry came to the knowledge of ſome material tranſactions of the Congreſs. One ———, who is a clerk to a merchant in the neighbourhood of Frenchchurch ſtreet, being at New York in laſt December, where he pretended greatly to diſapprove of the proceedings of Government againſt her colonies, and approving of every ſtep the Americans had taken to preſerve their rights and liberties from violation; and being a man of good addreſs, was invited into the beſt company, particularly by the Treaſurer of the Congreſs, who, when he came away, delivered a couple of letters to him to deliver upon his honour as directed. ——— pledged his honour that he would. Contrary to his promiſes, as ſoon as the ſhip arrived in England, he put them in a cover and directed them to Lord Dartmouth, and deſired the Captain to ſend them with his packet.

July 26. To the honour of a noble Lord in Adminiſtration, who was the other day informed that the treaſurer of one of the northern colonies of America, lately come over, had brought off a large ſum of provincial caſh, with which he had been entruſted; he gave it as his advice, that the money ſo brought off ſhould immediately be attached by Government, or the treaſurer be ſent back by the firſt opportunity to account with the people of the province from whence he came; for that, although we were unfortunately engaged in a conteſt about conſtitutional point (which every good man wiſhed to ſee ſpeedily accommodated) it was by no means our wiſh to be conſidered by the coloniſts as encouragers or protectors of ſuch land pirates or freebooters, as might fly hither from juſtice, under colour of having been friends to Government in that country.

Auguſt 6. Advice is received from Ruſſia, that 11 ſail of men of war, under the command of Vice Admiral Telmanow, are ſailed from Cronſtadt, but to what part they are bound remains a ſecret.

The 1ſt of July a French brig put into Fial, the Captain of which ſaid, in his voyage he ſpoke with 20 ſail, great and ſmall, of Spaniſh men of war, bound to America.

A Portugueſe man of war, of 60 guns, commanded by Capt. Snitzel, has taken, on the coaſt of Brazil, two Spaniſh merchant ſhips, and ſent them to Liſbon.

We hear that a petition will be preſented to the Secretary of State for the American department, by the merchants, to cauſe the Captain of the Yankey privateer to be kept in cuſtody to anſwer to them for the property he has illegally taken, he being the ſole owner of the privateer; and the prizes, of courſe, will be ſold in America for his account and emolument.

Extract of a letter from SALISBURY, *Auguſt* 5.

"A letter from Exmouth, dated July 31, ſays, "On Saturday the 27th inſtant, off the Start, and on Sunday the 28th, in Torbay, our pilots ſpoke with a large New England built ſloop, which mounted 14 carriage guns. They counted about 40 men on board, ſome of whom, on the pilot's approach, had their naked ſwords drawn. They inquired of the pilots, if any Eaſt Indiamen were expected, and aſked many other queſtions, which plainly proved it was an American privateer."

On Friday night an expreſs arrived from Glaſgow, with freſh deſpatches for Lord George Germaine, from Lord Dunmore at Virginia, brought over by the Nelly, Capt. Hudſon, who was taken up there for that purpoſe by Lord Dunmore. Several paſſengers are come over in her.

Auguſt 9. Capt. Johnſon, of the Yankey privateer, and Roſs and Hodges, Captains of the two Weſt Indiamen taken by the above privateer, were ſitting together in Johnſon's cabin a few days after they were taken, when Johnſon having inadvertently laid down his cutlaſs, Roſs and Hodges took advantage of it by throwing him on his back, and ſeized the cutlaſs. The guard ſtationed on the quarter deck having alſo laid down his cutlaſs in order to go forward, one of Roſs or Hodges's people, who had been let into the ſecret, immediately ſeized it, and gave the alarm; on which the men belonging to the Yankey, and thoſe of the merchantmen (who ought to have been confined) ran up, and one of the Americans having caught up a ſcrubbing-bruſh, and advancing in a threatening poſture, was told, by the man who held the cutlaſs, that if he advanced one ſtep further he would take his head off, and ordered him, and the reſt of the men belonging to the privateer, to go forward; Roſs and Hodges, in the mean time, having broke open the armed cheſt.

Capt. Johnſon and his crew were removed from the Yankey about two o'clock on Sunday morning, and it is ſaid are now on board the Conqueſtador man of war. Capt. Johnſon complains of Capt. Roſs's illiberal behaviour, in ſuffering ſeveral people to come on board ſince he arrived, and inſult him in the moſt cruel and groſs terms, though a priſoner; and when his brother came to ſee him, after three years abſence, Capt. Roſs would not permit them to talk a minute in private.

If Capt. Roſs has ſecreted his priſoners, is it not worthy the interpoſition of the civil power to compel him to produce them, that no foul play may be offered them, till they have taken their trials?

Capt. Johnſon is a native of New England. Previous to the preſent unhappy difference between this country and America, he lived as a merchant, in great repute, at Portſmouth in New Hampſhire. Laſt winter he had the misfortune to have his houſe burnt down at the time when the greateſt part of Portſmouth was deſtroyed by the Swan, and other ſhips of war, at which time he loſt the whole of his property. The reſtraining act taking place, and depriving him from carrying on his trade, he reſolved to go to ſea in a privateer, and accordingly hired the Yankey for that purpoſe.

The guns on board the above privateer were ſome of thoſe that had been ſpiked up by General Howe at Boſton, previous to his leaving that place.

General Howe is now inveſted with a full power of granting all commiſſions of every rank.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Worceſter, of 64 guns, caſt anchor at Fial the latter end of June, at which place ſhe is ſtationed to cruiſe off, to intercept the American veſſels.

Yeſterday Alexander Wedderburne, his Majeſty's Solicitor, ſet out for France.

Advices from the Electorate of Hanover ſay, their few manufactures, and their huſbandry, are greatly affected by recruiting and tranſporting ſo many men out of the country.

John Wilkes, Eſq; is ſaid to be extremely ill at Brighthelmſtone.

Auguſt 15. Yeſterday Lord Shelburne attended the levee at St. James's for the firſt time for ſeveral years paſt; at the ſame time he took leave of his Majeſty previous to his departure to France.

This week upwards of 6000 letters from New York, Halifax, and other parts of America, have been received by different people in London, which were brought by the New York packet, and tranſports that have arrived ſince Friday.

A Gentleman arrived from Cadiz informs us, that 3 Spaniſh frigates, 5 tranſports with 4 regiments of foot, and 4 victuallers, the day before he left that place, ſailed for the Havannah.

A great number of tranſport ſhips, in Government ſervice, now lay off Deptford, taking in naval ſtores for the uſe of the fleets in America, which, as faſt as their ladings are completed, ſail round for Portſmouth to proceed to Halifax.

Copies of the declaration of war by the provincials are now in town, ſaid to be couched in the ſtrongeſt terms: That having now drawn the ſword in defence of all that is dear to them, they are determined never to ſheath it till a full compenſation is made for the cruel oppreſſions they have ſuſtained.

It is ſaid the American provinces have not only declared themſelves independent, but that they have ſent memorials thereof, and of their proceedings, to moſt of the Courts in Europe.

Orders are given to the commiſſioners of the navy to take four ſhips into Government ſervice, to carry corn and other proviſions to Jamaica and Antigua, all intercourſe with the American colonies, from which thoſe places were ſupplied, being ſtopped.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER, LONDON, *Auguſt* 9.

THE arrival of Mr. St. Paul from the Court of Verſailles was unexpected at this critical juncture. You may aſſure the public that he is charged with deſpatches from Lord Stormont, the delivery of which will much embarraſs Adminiſtration.

Mr. St. Paul is a man of vigilance; he poſſeſſes that kind of penetration, which renders it a very difficult matter to deceive him. During the abſence of Lord Stormont he watched the motions of the Court of France with ſuch ſucceſs that he traced the duplicity of that Court through all its different windings. He perceived that France intended ſecretly to afford America that aſſiſtance which ſhe openly diſavowed. He detected the agents of the cabinet in the very act of affording ſuccours to the colonies, and of giving every aſſurance of protection to the American leaders. Intelligence of this was communicated to Lord Stormont whilſt his Lordſhip was in England. He was deſpatched in haſte to Verſailles, with inſtructions to remonſtrate, in ſpirited terms, on the inſult thus offered to the Court of London. Lord Stormont obeyed his inſtructions. He preſſed for a categorical anſwer. The reply was couched in the moſt embiguous terms. The affair was dropped. The Court of Verſailles was more narrowly watched than ever. Enough was diſcovered to convince Lord Stormont of the intentions of that Court. Mr. St. Paul is now ſent over to aſſure our Miniſtry of the reſolution of the cabinet of Verſailles, which is ſimply this: That if the declaration of the Congreſs, ſetting forth the independency of America, ſhall be generally reliſhed by the people throughout the different colonies, then France, in conjunction with Spain, will hazard a rupture with Great Britain, by openly aſſiſting the coloniſts, on terms highly advantageous to the commerce of France and Spain.

I do not pretend to ſpecify every particular; but this I will venture to affirm is the ſubſtance of that intelligence which Mr. St. Paul is ſent over to communicate to Adminiſtration. The public will from hence perceive that it is entire madneſs to place any reliance on the pacific aſſurances of France and Spain. They will not wantonly plunge into a war; but no perſon can expect that they will forego national advantages, out of compliment to the Engliſh Miniſtry. The idea is chimerical. Mr. St. Paul hath by this time told Adminiſtration thus much. The public have only to expect (what hath been repeatedly foretold) that the rupture with our colonies will end in the loſs of America, and a war with France and Spain. If theſe are eligible events, the people are very right in ſupporting thoſe plans which muſt produce them. If the loſs of America (which implies the total ruin of our commerce) is not a thing to be deſired, then are the people blind to their own intereſts in not ceaſing to proteſt Miniſters who have long ceaſed to pay any regard to the commercial welfare of their country. MATTER OF FACT.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 7.*

WE are informed by authentic intelligence, that an American ſloop of war of 12 guns and 70 men ſailed from the Delaware the 21ſt of Auguſt. She cruiſed between the latitudes of 39 and 33 N. and went to the eaſtward as far as the longitude of 50 weſt, having taken three prizes, a whaler, and two Weſt Indiamen, and having had a very narrow eſcape from an Engliſh frigate after a ſix hours chaſe, part of the time within piſtol ſhot. On the 14th of September ſhe bent her courſe for Nova Scotia, and on the 20th had another action with an Engliſh frigate, and in the courſe of an eight hours chaſe, ridiculed the enemy, and anſwered his broadſide with only a ſingle muſket. The next day ſhe went into Canſo, and took three Engliſh ſchooners, with a Scotch Tory's flag, although the Savage and Dawſon's brig were within a few leagues diſtance. The day following ſhe took five ſail of Jerſeymen in Narrow Hook, and four more in Peter de Great. It is remarkable that though their men were ten to one, they were ſo panic-ſtruck, that they not only gave up their ſhips, but even aſſiſted to rig and carry them out of their harbour. The ſloop then proceeded to the weſtward, took another whaler on St. George's Bank, and on the 7th of October arrived ſafe at Rhode Iſland; having manned and ſent in 8 prizes, viz. ſix brigantines, one ſhip and one ſloop, and ſunk, burnt, and deſtoyed eight more, viz. ſix ſchooners, one ſhip, and one brigantine; and finiſhed her cruiſe in ſix weeks and five days.

Extract of a letter from Providence, *Oct.* 22, 1776.

"There has been brought into this port 32 prizes, a pretty good beginning. There is now fitting out two 20 gun ſhips, and there will be ſoon two new brigs built on purpoſe for the buſineſs, to mount 18 ſix pounders each. This addition to our fleet will make no ſmall ſhew upon the liſt of our naval department."

Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, *November* 2.

"Six Gentlemen who eſcaped from the fleet inform us, that there are now 70 ſail of tranſports lying at Red Hook, to take in 3000 troops, who are to go for Rhode Iſland."

Nov. 9. A letter from head quarters, dated the firſt inſt. ſays, "We hear from good authority, that in the engagement on the 28th ult. the enemy had a Colonel and eight officers killed, and that the number of privates killed and wounded muſt be very great, as they were buſily employed the remainder of the day, and moſt part of the enſuing, in burying and carrying them off."

Extract of a letter from General Lee, *dated November* 2, 1776.

"I beg you will compliment Col. Roſs, in my name, for the ſpirited officer like conduct of his ſon, the Major, in our late ſhooting match with the Heſſian chaſſeurs."

It is ſaid that thirty Heſſians have deſerted, and brought a braſs field-piece into fort Waſhington.

By authentic intelligence, from on board the laſt fleet from England, we are aſſured, that of the 6000 foreign troops in that fleet, one fourth part, at leaſt, were either dead or greatly afflicted with the black ſcurvy.

In CONGRESS, *October* 29, 1776.

Reſolved, that no private ſhips, or veſſels of war, merchant ſhips, and other veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of theſe States, be permitted to wear pendants when in company with continental ſhips or veſſels of war, without leave from the commanding officer thereof.

That if any merchant ſhip or veſſel ſhall wear pendants in company with continental ſhips or veſſels of war, without leave firſt obtained from the commander thereof, ſuch commander be authoriſed to take away the pendants from the offenders.

That if private ſhips or veſſels of war refuſe to pay the reſpect due to the continental ſhips or veſſels of war, the Captain or commander ſo refuſing ſhall loſe his commiſſion.

Reſolved, that the rank of officers of marines be the ſame as officers of ſimilar commiſſions in the land ſervice.

That the commanders, officers, ſeamen, and marines, in the continental navy, be entitled to one half of merchantmen, tranſports, and ſtore ſhips, by them taken, from and after the firſt day of November 1776, to be divided amongſt them in the ſhares and proportions fixed by former reſolutions of Congreſs.

That the commanders, officers, ſeamen, and marines, in the continental navy, be entitled to the whole value of all ſhips and veſſels of war belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, by them made prize of, and all privateers authoriſed by his Britannic Majeſty to war againſt theſe States, to be divided as aforeſaid.

By order of Congreſs. JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

PORTSMOUTH, *October* 22. Monday the 14th inſtant arrived at Falmouth, a large ſhip from Jamaica, bound to London, laden with 500 hogſheads of ſugar, and 50 of rum, taken by the privateer Retaliation, —— Giles commander. The ſhip mounted 6 carriage guns, and fought the privateer two hours before ſhe ſtruck.

Thurſday laſt arrived at Falmouth, Caſco Bay, a large brig (the Mary & James) commanded by Thomas Moore. She was from Falmouth in England, bound to Naples, laden with balls, boxes of goods, cocoa, pepper, allum, tin, lead, &c. taken by Capt. Forreſter, in the privateer ſloop Rover, from Salem.

Yeſterday was brought to this town, from Falmouth, ſixteen Engliſh light-horſe, which were taken ſome time ago in a prize, and carried into that port.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 22.

WEDNESDAY evening an expreſs arrived here with advice, that a fleet of the enemy's tranſports had ſailed from New York, above a hundred ſail, ſtanding to the ſouthward, the wind then favourable, and that it was imagined their intention was to make an attempt upon ſome of the ſouthern colonies; that General Burgoyne had returned with his army to Quebec, where they will probably remain during the winter; alſo, that the army under General Howe, finding their attempts againſt our army utterly fruitleſs, had retired to the city for winter quarters.

On the 16th inſtant was ſtranded on Cape Henry, the brigantine Beckey, or Lady Waſhington, laden with flour and bread, from Alexandria, bound to Charleſtown in South Carolina, Captain's name Harper.

The Gentlemen who have accounts to collect for the printers of this gazette it is hoped will make their ſeveral returns within the courſe of this and the enſuing month. All ſubſcribers who may be indebted for two years gazettes the 31ſt of December next, and do not then diſcharge their accounts, are requeſted to take notice that no more will be ſent them after that date.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Truſt, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, on *Monday* the 2d of *December* next, at the Plantation of Mr. *Billie Hailey Avery*, in *Prince George*, near *Cabin Point*, ſeveral likely Negroes, Plantation Utenſils, Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, with the Stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, *&c.* Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above 50s. on giving Bond and approved Security; the Bonds to bear Intereſt from the Date. 2 ADAM FLEMING.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FREDERICK *County*, VIRGINIA, *Nov.* 20, 1776.

RUN away on the Night of the 17th of *June* laſt, from *Marlborough* Iron Works, CHARLES WHITE, an *Engliſh* Convict, born in *Rutlandſhire*, by Trade a Stocking Weaver, has been both in the Land and Sea Service, is about 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, a ſtout able Fellow, rather ſquare built, has ſhort dark brown Hair, a pug Noſe, high Cheek Bones, and ſmall Eyes; had on a narrow brimmed Felt Hat, a ſhort Fearnought Coat, coarſe Country Linen Shirt and Trouſers, old Shoes, with Pewter Buckles, but, being a notorious Villain, he may ſteal other Clothes, and change his Dreſs. The Mare it was ſuppoſed he had ſtolen, and advertiſed with him in *June* laſt, is recovered, and the Villain himſelf has been twice apprehended, the firſt Time at *Fredericksburg*, where he had entered on Board an armed Veſſel by the Name of *Johnſon*, from whence he made his Eſcape, and has ſince forged a Paſs; afterwards taken at *Manchester*, in the County of *Cheſterfield*, where he confeſſed the Theft of the Mare above-mentioned, and was committed to the Gaol of the County, but made his Eſcape, and is now at large. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to enter into the Service of ſome of the ſouthern Governments, as there was a recruiting Party in the Neighbourhood from whence he laſt made his Eſcape; or, if poſſible, to the Enemy, as he had uſed the moſt diabolical Practices to corrupt the Minds of his fellow Servants before he firſt ran away. Should he be again taken, it is requeſted that he may be well ſecured; and whoever does ſo ſecure him, provided I get him, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought Home, all reaſonable Charges will be allowed by

ISAAC ZANE.

*** I want 10,000 CORDS of WOOD cut for the above Works. Thoſe who incline to engage any Part of the ſaid Buſineſs are deſired to apply immediately to me, now in *Williamſburg*, or to the Manager at the Works.

PETERSBURG, *November* 4, 1776.

I intend to the *Weſt Indies* immediately, and expect to return in 8 or 10 Weeks. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO.

An AMERICAN SONG, *to the tune of* "*The* WATERY GOD."

WHEN *Britain* firſt, without a cauſe,
Abridg'd our freedom by her laws,
That we might be enſlav'd,
We begg'd, entreated her to ſpare,
By petition join'd with prayer,
That we might both be ſav'd.
But all in vain; ſhe muſt decide,
By force of arms, to glut her pride,
And ſhew her mighty power:
An army then with *Gage* was ſent,
To ravage all the continent,
And all our wealth devour.
At *Boſton* they arrived in form,
With *floating caſtles* for a ſtorm,
Should they reſiſtance find.
We ſuffered them to land in peace,
In hopes our troubles ſoon would ceaſe,
To them again be join'd.
But ſoon the bloody ſword was drawn,
And death extended o'er the *lawn*,
Near *Lexington* began.
'Twas then the hoſtile threat alarm'd,
Ev'ry breaſt with courage warm'd,
Since fighting was their plan.
The drum began the pompous ſound,
The din of war was heard around,
The continent alarms!
Each ſoul, with indignation fir'd,
Rouſed! by LIBERTY inſpir'd,
To ſeek redreſs in arms.
Yet ſtill our pleaſure was to own
Allegiance to the *Britiſh* crown,
To fight whene'er requir'd;
But *George* ambitious muſt by force
Purſue a wretched bloody courſe,
Againſt our lives conſpir'd.
Then with hearts united let us ſtand,
Aſſert our rights, defend our land,
Or in th' attempt to die,
That *America* may e'er prove
An aſylum to thoſe that love
The ſweets of liberty.

To be SOLD, *on* WEDNESDAY *the* 11th *of* DECEMBER, *near Colonel* EDMUND PENDLETON's, *in* CAROLINE,

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

10 NEGROES, 1400 Weight of PORK, 20 odd Head of CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, about 60 Barrels of CORN, FODDER, *&c.* A good Title will be made to the Land, and Poſſeſſion given the Day of Sale. Credit for two Years, if required, paying Intereſt from the Date, for all Sums above ten Pounds.

JOHN TAYLOR.

ISLE OF WIGHT *County*, *November* 22, 1776.

THOSE indebted to the Eſtate of *John Fudge*, deceaſed, are requeſted to make Payment, and thoſe who have any juſt Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate ſhall be paid on applying to

(2) PATRICK DWYER, Adminiſtrator.

☞ Accompts belonging to ſaid Eſtate, alſo thoſe due to ſelf, if not diſcharged before the Courts are opened, muſt then be put into the Hands of an Attorney, as frequent Applications in Perſon would be equally fruitleſs and impracticable.

To be SOLD *at public Auction, on* Tueſday *the* 26th *Inſtant* (November) *at the Plantation of* THOMAS SHERMAN, *deceaſed, in* NEW KENT *County, near* Providence *Forge*,

ALL the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a large Stock of CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, 40 very fine SHEEP, about 300 Barrels of CORN, the FODDER, and between 30 and 40 Buſhels of good ALLUM SALT. The Purchaſers will be allowed twelve Months Credit, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to carry Intereſt from the Date of not punctually paid to

FRANCES SHERMAN, Adminiſtratrix.
2] JAMES OTEY, Adminiſtrator.

WANTED, at *Hunter*'s Iron Works, the Falls of *Rappahannock* River, in the Manufactory of ſmall Arms, a Number of Hands who underſtand the File, alſo Anchor Smiths, Blackſmiths, and Nailers, to whom ſuitable Encouragement will be given; where may be had, for ready Money only, Bar Iron, Fullers Shears, Files, and a Variety of Articles made in the Iron Branch, and where Tradeſmen of every Kind, who incline to ſettle, may have Half Acre Lots of Land at a ſmall Ground Rent for ever, and may be aſſiſted in building, Proviſions, and Materials, and the Produce of their Labour taken in Payment for the ſame. Apply to *John Strode*, Manager of ſaid Works. (4)

☞ Negro Tradeſmen in any of the above Branches, alſo Coopers, would be preferred on Purchaſe, for ready Money.

OCTOBER 30, 1776.

MY Lumber-Houſe in *Peterſburg* has been lately broke open and robbed of about TWO HUNDRED DEERSKINS, moſt of them *Indian* dreſſed. As I have been much from Home cannot be certain of the Time this happened, but I think the Whole of the Skins were there the 19th of *Auguſt*. I will give TEN POUNDS to any Perſon for ſuch Information as will enable me to convict the Thief. DAVID ROSS.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, in *Amelia* County, on *Wedneſday* the 19th of *October* laſt, in the Night, a BRIGHT SORREL HORSE about 4 Feet 9 Inches high, 4 Years old laſt Spring, has a Blaze in his Face, his hind Legs to the Knee Half Way white, a Saddle Spot on the near Side of his Back, a ſmall white Spot on each Ear about an Inch from the Top, a middling high Rump Bone, which ſeems to incline rather to the near Side, has a ſhort thin hanging Mane, and a tolerable long Switch Tail, paces ſlow, trots, and gallops very well.---- Whoever can give me any Intelligence of him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 40s. and 13l. on Conviction of the Thief, if a white Man. (‖) JAMES HENDERSON.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for SALE by the Printers of this Gazette, at the uſual Prices,

The VIRGINIA ALMANACK

For the Year 1777,

Fitting VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA, *&c.*

☞ Demands from the Country it is expected will be accompanied with the Caſh.

To be RENTED, *for one or more Years,*

A PLANTATION in good Order for making Grain, whereon is a good Dwelling-Houſe 28 Feet by 26, with three Rooms upon a Floor, and a good Cellar, together with other Outhouſes. It lies near a very fine Fiſhery, and on the Land is a Storehouſe and Ordinary, about 300 Yards diſtant from the Dwelling-Houſe, on a Road, which may be had with or without the ſaid Plantation, and may be entered on next New Year's Day. There is alſo a very fine Spring convenient. Fourteen CHAIRS, a BEAUFET, a Pair of DINING-TABLES, and a large LOOKING-GLASS, may be had with the Houſe. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes.

SAMUEL LOCKHART.

N. B. I would be glad to ſell the above Place, and take Negroes in Part.

NORTHAMPTON, *North Carolina, October* 14, 1776.

FREDERICKSBURG, *October* 29, 1776.

THE Subſcriber, at his Store in this Place, has a large Aſſortment of GOODS, which he will ſell upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh. Alſo a Variety of GARDEN SEEDS. WILLIAM PORTER.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of *Cheſterfield*, a Negro Man who ſays his Name is HARRY, and that he belongs to *Mr. Charles Callaway* of *Bedford*. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

JAMES BALL, Gaoler.

RUN away, about the laſt of *September*, a ſmall outlandiſh Negro Fellow named QUASH, and Sometimes calls himſelf *John Quaſh*, about 30 Years of Age, has a ſmooth Face, and a very bad Set of Teeth; one of his Knees ſtands in (I believe his left) occaſioned by a Sprain, though not to be diſcovered unleſs narrowly looked into. He carried away with him 2 *Dutch* Blankets, 2 *Virginia* Linen Shirts, one of them very coarſe, a Half worn Hat with a Silver gilt Button, and ſundry other Clothes uſual for Negroes to wear. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows, to any Perſon that delivers him to me at *Bedford* Courthouſe.

(‖) BOURNE PRICE.

To be SOLD *immediately, on* CHICKAHOMONY *River,*

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND conſiſting of upwards of 800 Acres, with my Ferry and Ordinary, having neceſſary Buildings on the Plantation, and alſo a fine Apple Orchard. The Land abounds with good Pine Timber, and there is a large Quantity of Marſh which is very valuable for Stock of all Kinds, and alſo convenient for fiſhing and fowling. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe the ſaid Tract may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, who lives on the Premiſes.

(3‖tf) THOMAS COWLES.

CHARLES CITY, *Oct.* 31, 1776.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT Hundred Acres of very valuable LAND lying on *Shining* Creek, in *Brunſwick*, about 45 Miles from *Peterſburg*. The Land is remarkably level, contains a Quantity of rich, reclaimable Meadow Land, has a very good Scite for a Griſtmill, and a ſmall Plantation on it in Order for Cropping. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe may ſee the Land, and know the Terms (which are very reaſonable) by applying to

[SHINING Creek, *October* 10.] (6‖) W. STITH.

To be RENTED, and entered upon the 20th of this Month,

THE Houſes and Lots in the Town of *Falmouth*, lately occupied by Mr. *William Smith* as a Tavern, for which Purpoſe it is well adapted, but may be appropriated to the Uſe of a private Family or Merchant. The Terms, which will be reaſonable, may be known by applying to *William Fitzhugh*, Eſq; in *Williamſburg*, or to the Proprietor in *Falmouth*.

OCTOBER 2, 1776. (†)

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a SORREL HORSE about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, appears to be old, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Star in his Forehead, ſome Saddle Spots, but no Brand perceivable. (‖) JOHN CRAWLEY.

TAKEN up, in *Nanſemond*, a ſmall BAY MARE about 13 Hands high, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, branded Q. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. (6‖) RICHARD DAVIS.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, on *Muddy* Creek, a RED HEIFER 2 Years old laſt Spring, marked with a Crop and two Slits in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left, branded on the right Horn, but unintelligibly. Appraiſed to 40s.

(‖) WILLIAM STRATTON, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Auguſta*, a bright bay MARE and Spring COLT, the Mare a natural Pacer, about 11 Years old, about 13¼ Hands high, both hind Feet a little white, a ſmall Star, and a few Saddle Spots, but no Brand perceivable, except a ſmall Blotch on the off Buttock.

(‖) DAVID TAYLOR.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a BLACK MARE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, 4 or 5 Years old, has a large Saddle Spot on each Side of her Back, a hanging Mane and long Switch Tail, but no Brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

(‖) WILLIAM WILLIS.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, two large PIED STEERS, red and white; one has a motly Face, marked with an Underkeel in the right Ear, and an Overkeel in the left; the other is marked with a Slit in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. each. (‖) WILLIAM MARTIN.